Supporting Information

Protein methylation and translation: Role of lysine modification on the function of yeast elongation factor 1A

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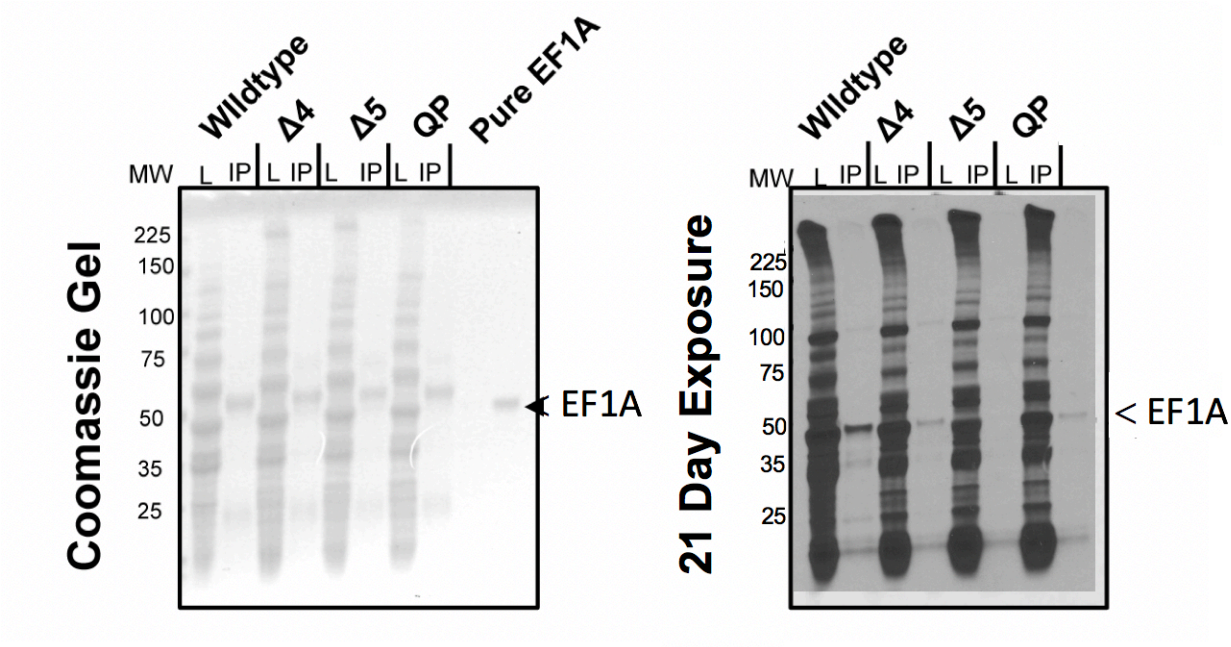

Figure S1: Immunoprecipitation of EF1A from methylation-deficient cells shows specificity of elongation factor methyltransferases. This is a replicate experiment of that shown in Figure 2. Yeast cells from wild-type and mutant strains were labeled with *S*-adenosyl-[*methyl*-^{3}H] methionine. This experiment was performed exactly as described in Figure 2 with the addition of purified unlabeled EF1A included on the gel as a control. Samples of total lysate (L), immunoprecipitated EF1A (IP), and pure EF1A were subjected to SDS-PAGE. The prominent Coomassie-stained band in the immunoprecipitated lanes migrates more slowly than EF1A (left panel), suggesting that it corresponds to the heavy chain of the antibody. The fluorograph is shown on the right panel. The symbols Δ4 and Δ5 represent lysates from the *efm1456Δ* and *efm14567Δ* strains respectively and QP represents lysates from the *tef1*K(30,79,316,390)R strain.